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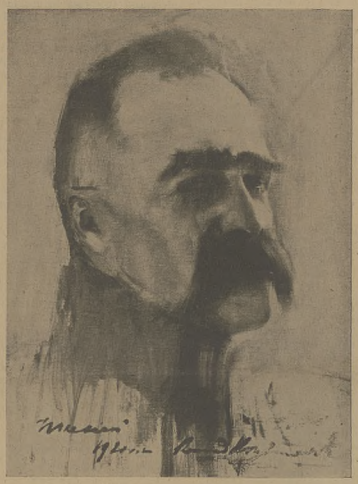
Second Anniversary of the Marshal's Death



Konrad Krzyżanowski pinx. 1920. *Photo Mr. P. Kirnarski.*

The day of the 12th of May, the second anniversary of Marshal Piłsudski's death, was passed in the whole of Poland in celebrations dedicated to the immortal memory of her Greatest Son.

Warsaw, the capital, was decorated with national flags at half mast and portraits of the Marshal ornamented with fresh flowers. The celebrations were started in the early morning at the Belvedere courtyard lined by detachments of troops, where in the presence of Marshal Smigły Rydz, members of the Government and the Sejm, high officials and officers, the President of the Republic at 9 a.m. deposited a wreath of flowers before the bust of the Marshal. From that moment onwards during the whole day hundreds of delegations and thousands of people filed before the residence of the late Marshal paying tribute to his memory.

The nearer evening came, the more impressive was the atmosphere, at 8.43 sharp, hooters announced the three minutes silence at the moment when two years ago the Great Man closed his eyes for ever. The ringing of church bells finished the impressive silence. At the same time on the most important squares of Warsaw bonfires were started, by the light of which extracts from the Marshal's works were read out to the people gathered.

The celebrations in other towns were similarly arranged. Even in the smallest villages the population paid homage to the memory of the Beloved Marshal.

In Vilno where his heart is buried and in Krakow where his body lies at rest the ceremonies were most impressive.

C. H.

President Mościckt and Marshal Smigly Rydz leave the Belweder.

THE CORONATION

"What know ye of England who only England know".

The Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elisabeth on Thursday the 12th May, was undoubtedly an event of the greatest importance not only to the British Empire but also to the comity of nations as a whole. To the six million odd spectators who, undeterred by long hours of standing, saw the spectacle, rivalling as it did the splendid pageants of old in its vivid colour and majestic solemnity, it was a representation of the might of Empire and of the triumph of tradition; but to those millions whose participation was confined to listening in to the descriptions so adequately broadcast by the BBC and kindred organisations or to reading of it in the press, it was something more; it was a gesture to the world that sane and moderate systems of government also have their place in its organisation and that if one fifth of the world's population can manage to exist without falling into the pitfalls of either Fascism or Communism, there is no reason why other sober minded nations should not follow their example. This fact was perhaps particularly appreciated in Poland, a country, which separated by a slender frontier from the Scylla of Communism on the one side, and the Charybdis of Hitlerism on the other, has, thanks to the skilful pilotage of the late Marshal Pilsudski and his successors in office, succeeded in keeping free from the toils of either.

The paging of tribute.

The cheering of the crowds, the solemnity of the Abbey service, the simple dignity of the King's speech, the panoply of time worn custom surrounding the whole of the Coronation ceremony, all these, representing as they do, an essentially British compromise between mediaeval custom and the necessities of modern constitutional government, found an answering chord in the hearts of many listeners. There are those who call for a clean sweep of the old ideas and a fresh start, but the experience of recent years has shown that it is usually those who start off by being the most violent opponents of reaction, who later are the sponsors of a return to it — disguised under high faluting names — in its worst form. Therefore let us see in these trappings and outward show the symbols of the faith of a free people in the dignity of the royal tradition and in the power of Britain as an influence for world peace and economic freedom.

E. S.

A Major Historical Sensation

General Kutrzeba, Director of the School of the General Staff, recently broadcast a lecture in which he revealed some facts of recent history, throwing an entirely new light on the events of 1920.

On the 10-th of May 1920 Gen. Smigly Rydz, the present Marshal of Poland, took Kiev — which ranks as the capital of Ukraine and one of the principal cities of Russia. Gen. Kutrzeba was Chief Staff Officer to the Polish command at that time and his information can therefore be regarded as strictly authentic.

Why did Marshal Pilsudski order the march on Kiev? In 1919, the Bolsheviks began their progress to the West, spreading Communism and hoping to reach Western Europe through Poland. Their attack soon slackened, as there were still serious difficulties facing the Soviet rule from within. General Denikin, at the head of a "white" army, seriously threatened Moscow.

Before taking decisive action Marshal Pilsudski communicated with Denikin, asking him about his policy with regard to Poland. It was clear that at that stage a common effort of Pilsudski and Denikin could have smashed the Bolsheviks and killed their movement in its germ. Denikin replied evasively, refusing to recognize the full independence of Poland and suggesting the future Russian Duma (Parliament) as only qualified to deal with the Polish question.

Marshal Pilsudski grasped the situation and not only did not collaborate with Denikin, but even deliberately allowed the Soviet armies to beat him. When in the autumn of 1919, the Bolsheviks were fighting the "whites" with all their might, the Polish armies suspended operations for several weeks, permitting the suppression of the last remnants of the old Russian Imperialism, hostile to Polish freedom.

The Bolsheviks, exhausted by their struggle with Denikin, whom they finally defeated, offered peace to Poland in February of 1920. They wanted to consolidate and reassemble their armies before continuing the communist crusade, which was at that time the principal object of their policy.

Marshal Pilsudski, realising that the peace offered by the Bolsheviks could not be lasting and warned by the presence of heavy transports of troops to the Polish frontier, about which he was advised by his intelligence service, decided on a bold course and refused the offer. He knew that Poland could not prosper within the frontiers which the Bolsheviks were offering her and that the Communist onslaught would in any case be only retarded. He decided that the Soviet army must be made to fight at once, before it could gather more strength. For this purpose he wanted to strike at such a sensitive point of Russia that the blow would cause instant retaliation.

No point fulfilled the condition of being sensitive better than Kiev, the capital of the wealthiest part of old Russia, the Ukraine, where the Ukrainian nationalists under Petlura were already rising against Moscow. It was the design of Marshal Pilsudski to stay long enough on the Dniepr to organise there an Ukrainian army and an Ukrainian government, which could hold their own against Soviet Pussia. Such a new power situated between Russia and Poland might be a natural ally of the latter and guarantee it almost forever against the Russian danger.

The bold plan of Pilsudski could not be realised, as the Polish army was too small to hold for a longer time the immense territories which it had occupied. On the 10-th of June 1920, gen. Smigly-Rydz received from Marshal Pilsudski orders to leave Kiev. The Polish retreat culminated in the battle of Vistula and the complete defeat of the Bolsheviks, which resulted in the Treaty of Riga, fixing the Polish Eastern frontiers.

(Continued on page 2)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

In London this Monday evening there is an air of suppressed excitement somehow reminiscent of a school at the beginning of the Christmas holidays. Often enough it is a shamefaced excitement. Not many weeks ago a considerable proportion of the people had made up their minds that the Coronation meant nothing for them. Yet as the streamers and decorations spread from the official route of the Procession to the humblest houses of the poor there can be no doubt but that the nation as a whole has caught a fever of loyal enthusiasm which reminds one of the Jubilee of King George V. In all this there remains an element of commercialism, for the celebrations reflect as well the growing prosperity of the country. But the commercialism which was a predominant feature of the preparations not long ago is now an element only. More noticeable to-day are an assured patriotism (reflected in the newspapers in a spate of self-congratulation) and perhaps a feeling of relief that in a world of peace and democracy it is still possible to enjoy Kingly magnificence even for a space.

London to-day is a remarkable sight, although it must be confessed that the Londoner himself is, as a rule, too busy to look at it. He is quite capable of walking unseeingly up and down the small number of streets where he does his day's work, and not until his family insist upon coming up to Town in the evening to see the decorations will he realise how much they change London. But he can hardly escape noticing the uniforms of soldiers from all over the earth, the flags of every nation and the varied racial types which make London more than ever cosmopolitan. The arrival of Delegations is one of the sights of the Town, and on Sunday the arrival of a group of them allowed some official the exercise of a sense of humour. The Papal Envoy and his suite came into Victoria Station between the Delegations of Red Spain and of Soviet Russia.

It is a very remarkable fact that the deep political divisions of the world are all but swamped and obliterated on this occasion; so much so that one of the professional revolutionaries of the intelligentsia has raised his voice in warning to the working classes lest they forget their duty to be discontented. This phenomenon is worth attention. It does not mean that Great Britain has been submerged in a warm gush of sentiment or that the anti-Monarchical element is quite absent. But it does mean that whoever counted upon disturbing the Coronation atmosphere with industrial troubles have been disappointed.

The absence of buses from the streets — and the consequent congestion of the traffic—remind us that many Americans stayed away from London because rumours were put out in the U. S. A. (sometimes by British intellectuals of the Pink variety) that trouble was to be expected. It is not fanciful to imagine that subversive elements expected the internal situation to grow worse from May Day onward, with a spreading wave of strikes to throw the arrangements for the Coronation into confusion. A very ugly situation might easily have developed. Yet in fact the situation is entirely calm and will remain so. The London busmen are on strike. Some of the coal miners threaten to come out also. But there is a decline in any feeling of bitterness and as far as I know the London strike has not been marked by a single incident. The public more or less sympathises with the men. There is every reason to expect that a compromise will be reached to meet their claims. And, as in all other directions there is every possibility for increased wages with better working conditions, there is no reason for industrial troubles on the score of misery and want. Mr. Baldwin's last speech in the House of Commons was a moving appeal for industrial peace which might have sounded like the stock-in-trade of a politician did one not know that the speculator and the moneylender have been broken and that the possibilities of a sane economic life are within the grasp of statesmen.

The Coronation also blankets the Spanish Civil War on which the feelings of the people are probably unchanged. That is to say, the official purveyors of news have taken care to demonstrate the sweet reasonableness of the Reds and the savage habits of General Franco. Yet somehow the events of last week—Guernica, and the sinking of the Espana by Bilbao aeroplanes administered a quiet shock when the truth began to come out. There is apparent a strong propagandist force behind the Press to which even the Government must bow, though observes are puzzled by the fact that the Government has been favourable to Franco in the matter of trade delegations and so on. The explanation of the moves made by Great Britain around Bilbao — the breaking of the blockade and the evacuation of the Basque refugees — may be that the Government, realising the depth of feeling worked up on behalf of the Reds, is showing itself more than impartial over the Coronation period so as to forestall any internal troubles or popular demonstrations.

The political interest will increase enormously after the Coronation with the change in the Cabinet and the imperial Conference. Without doubt some moves of world-wide importance will be made at that time. The Dominion statesmen are coming into London with talk of the stabilisation of world affairs. The Rand gold-producers, their power broken by the collapse of the speculative boom, are cooing like doves, showing great deference to the wishes of statesmen, and pleading that it is not theirs to dictate what will happen. Actually they are frightened out of their wits by the possibility that gold will be reduced from £7 an ounce to £4 an ounce. The South African Government is taking steps at last to curb Johannesburg speculation, and General Smuts is talking stabilisation. Mr. Norman Davis, Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large, has left London with dark hints that a great work has been accomplished. A settlement of some sort, with a reformed gold standard controlled by Governments instead of by private hoarders and moneylenders can certainly be foreseen. And it will perhaps be upon the basis of devalued gold stocks, as the Bank of England is officially on the £4 basis anyhow, while America can make up the monetary difference of devaluation with her sterilised gold.

In all the interests and excitement of these days few people noticed that the Bank of England, acting for the Government, intervened in the Treasury Bill market last week to break the syndicate which has been doing its best to raise and maintain the interest rate at which the Government must borrow. The rate came down to what are called famine levels — the discount houses received exactly .19 of a penny per £ 100. The importance of this sort of thing cannot be exaggerated, for it implies a new system of government. The State, with huge funds of its own, of which not the least is the Exchange Equalisation Fund, does not now go cap in hand to the City of London but dictates its own terms and is powerful enough to break any financial combination formed against it.

A Major Historical Sensation

(continued)

But the Soviet rule remained and subsequently became consolidated, while if Denikin had recognized Poland's independence in the name of the future Russian government, he would have been able to defeat the Bolsheviks together with Marshal Pilsudski. The whole history of post war Europe might have been entirely different if Russia was not under its communist government.

Marshal Pilsudski was of the opinion that these facts should be kept secret for "about fifteen years, on grounds of courtesy". Now, when seventeen years have lapsed since the war and two since the death of its moving spirit, the Polish General Staff thought it fit to make known the details of campaign which decided the future not only of Poland, but also of Russia and indirectly of the whole of Europe.

(ATE)

Baltic Diplomatic Season

Riga. The Baltic countries are busy preparing for a round of diplomatic visits, which are to take place in June, immediately after the Coronation and the League of Nations session. Although the three Baltic countries have a joint population of only about 6 millions, their geographical position is such that they have been attracting the attention of Europe ever since they attained their independence in 1918.

The journeys of the British under secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Plymouth, and of the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Sandler, to the Baltic capitals will be another proof of international interest in the Baltic powers. Lord Plymouth will first return in Tallin the visit to London of Marshal Mannerheim, the Finnish Generalissimo, and then proceed to Riga and Kovno, while Mr. Sandler will effect the same journey in the reverse direction.

It is clear that the presence of a buffer between the hostile Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany is necessary in the interest of European peace. That wall is provided by Poland, but there might be a point of contact — obviously not a friendly one—in the Baltic countries. If the Baltic powers remain strong within their means and united among themselves, the possibility of a German-Russian, and therefore a European war, will be more remote than would be otherwise the case.

In spite of official British declarations to the effect that Lord Plymouth's visit will have no other meaning than that of a courtesy, it seems likely that the strategical importance of the Baltic countries is well realised by the British government. The economic relations between these countries and Gt. Britain are very active and while the trade that is done represents for Gt. Britain only a small fraction of her total turnover, it has a vital importance for the small Baltic countries. The influence of Gt. Britain is therefore considerable in Helsingfors, Tallinn, Riga and Kovno.

It is believed that Lord Plymouth may discuss with the Lithuanian leaders the question of the Polish-Lithuanian relations. The uncompromising attitude of Lithuania with regard to Poland is one of the weakest points of the Baltic Entente, as the remaining members of that body entertain good relations with Poland.

That old conflict is one of the reasons why the bi-annual conferences of the Baltic Entente. have not permitted as yet any definite co-operation among the three powers concerned, at least not to the extent which would have been possible if there was no major dissention between them.

The visit of Mr. Sandler in the Baltic capitals will probably have for its purpose the investigation of their attitude to the USSR. The Swedish Foreign Minister will find a particularly rich object of study in Kovno, which has been lately under a strong Soviet influence.

The interest of Sweden and of the other Scandinavian countries in the Baltic powers is natural in view of the close relations existing between Finland and Scandinavia. The affinity between Finland and Estonia is great and it has been even rumoured that Estonia might be invited to join the Scandinavian bloc. Such an eventuality seems very remote, as the presence of tiny Estonia in the bloc would mean a heavy liability for its other members. Mr. Sandler nevertheless wishes to see for himself how heavy it would be, investigating at the same time the general situation in the Eastern Baltic.

The visit of the Finnish Foreign Minister, Mr. Holsti to Tallinn is another proof of the same friendship existing between Finland and Estonia, which belong to the same group of nations, as can be seen by the similarity of their languages. Estonia is the smallest of the Baltic countries, and the neighbourhood of the Russian giant, exactly one hundred times larger than herself, cannot make her comfortable.

The position of the other two Baltic countries is the same, except for Lithuania, which has no common frontier with Russia and, oddly enough, likes her better than either of the Baltic nations bordering on Russia's western frontier. It is true that Mr. Munters, Latvian Foreign Minister, will soon go on an official visit to Moscow — but that probably means little.

ATE

New Motor Ships

The Gdynia-America Line, for which two 12.000 ton motor liners are being built in Newcastle and in Denmark, has decided to order two more ships, as the fleet of the company is unable to cope with the traffic. The new vessels, which will be ordered as soon as the Gdynia-America Line becomes sufficiently acquainted with the tenders received, will be Diesel engined mixed cargo passenger ships of 7000 tons each, with a speed of 15 knots.

They are required for the "Cotton Line" - between Gdynia and New Orleans, Galveston, and Houston, via New York. The Polish company had to charter four foreign (Danish and Norwegian) ships for that line, which supplements usefully the faster passenger service between Gdynia and New York.

(ATE)

PUBLIC WORKS

As on May 1st, there were 141,475 persons employed on public works in Poland, i. e. 21.211 more than in the preceding week. Of the above total, 55,022 persons were employed on works financed by the Public Works, i. e. 9,080 more than during the preceding week.

Economics

Conditions in Poland

According to the March Bulletin of the National Economic Bank the decline in production and and turnover during the winter months was less marked this year than usual. The production of producers' and consumers' goods rise steadily. This was especially marked in the iron and steal industry, whose output during the first quarter of the year exceeded the production during the corresponding quarter of 1936 by about 50 per cent. Favourable conditions on the world market reacted on the Polish zinc industry, the metal industries increased the production of building materials, producers' goods and agricultural machinery. Increased output was also recorded by the stone, glass and ceramic industries, and especially by the textile and clothing industries, where it was accompanied by an enhanced demand for raw materials. The extraction of coal considerably exceeded the level of a year ago, but no improvement was noticeable in the petroleum industry. Exports of coal, iron and steel goods, zinc, timber and wood, textiles and of meat increased, but the growth in imports, especially of raw materials, was much greater and this caused a reduction in the favourable balance of trade. The rising credit requirements, consequent on extended production and purchase of raw materials, did not react on the money market, which remained rather liquid since a considerable increase of deposits was maintained and the banks did not need to deplete their credit reserves with the Bank of Poland.

Turnovers of fixed-interest securities at the bourses increased with improved quotations in evidence. Larger demand for working capital was noticed in the mining and smelting, and in the textile districts. Several divisions of industry in which plants are working at full capacity are already seeking fresh capital for new investment works and extensions.

Industrial Production

The index of industrial production in Poland during the first quarter of 1937 rose by 8 per cent compared to the last quarter of the preceding year; this advance equalled the rise in production over the whole course of the preceding year. In comparison with the first quarter of 1936, Poland's industrial production during the last three months was 21 per cent higher, This rise of production was also more uniformly distributed in as much as the output of producers' goods in 1936 improved more markedly, while consumers goods have shown most gain this year. The output of this latter category increased by 10 per cent during the first quarter of the present year, whilst the increase in the group of producers' goods came to 8 per cent.

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ART

Julia Keilowa *NORWID*

The Salon of Sculpture at the I. P. S. suffers from overcrowding. So much so, that two pieces of sculpture have been placed in the street, a proceeding which is not without its good points. The *Madonna* of Mme Trzcińska-Kaminska enjoys a very advantageous position at the entrance of the I. P. S., which shows how much both architecture and sculpture are benefited by subordinating the one to the other. The second piece of sculpture has been simply dumped on the pavement and cannot be considered an attraction. In the first place it is evidently destined to be placed at a much greater height where its colossal proportions would be dwarfed and the stiffness of its treatment softened by the effect of perspective.

The Exhibition contains much good work which could be enjoyed better if there had been more space available to dispose it in. The organizing Committee have wished to make it representative of the trend of development in recent times and have therefore included several pieces which have already been shown at other exhibitions and also a few ranging back as far as 1897.

The first room is devoted to women sculptors among whom Mme Julia Keilowa immediately attracts attention by the high standard of all the five exhibited works. The portrait of a young man (no. 45) is most intensely alive and it is a pity that it is joined to its base in a somewhat ungainly fashion for which there is no visible necessity of design. Other works in this room, which rise above the average, are those by Mme Broniewska (no. 7), Mme Gross (no. 23), Mme Horodyska (no. 26 and 27), Mme Piechocka (84), Mme Wendrowska-Soboltowa (nos. 110 and 111). The holy hermit by Mme Piechocka (no. 83) has much expression but is too reminiscent of metal objects excavated by archeologists and half crumbled, half twisted by decay. The small majolicas by H. Hochman, Mme Kernerówna and B. Langman are very attractive.

The next room contains two interesting heads by J. Proszowski (no. 91 and 92) and two good pieces by K. Tchorek (130 and 131), whose other work placed in the neighbouring rooms is also worthy of attention. J. Below's *Jagiełło* (main room, no. 3) is probably a libel on that king but it is good sculpture. It should have been placed on a much higher stand as its proportions plainly show. X. Dunikowski (nos, 10-13), H. Kuna (nos. 58-62), A. Karny (nos. 40-44), F. Masiak (73,74), F. Strynkiewicz (112-115), J. Szczepkowski (118-122), and A. Zamoyski (138) mostly show work which has already been seen at previous exhibitions, but which in some cases is certainly worth seeing again. There is a good portrait of Eliza Orzeszkowa by R. Zerych (142), two well conceived symbolic statues by A. Zurakowski (143 and 145), a good portrait by T. Szadeberg (116). The work of N. Rapoport (104-108) is as usual worthy of notice and there is a pleasant composition by S. Horno-Popławski (90).

J. Below *"JAGIELLO"*

PRESS REVIEW

A new law concerning collective agreements between employer and workmen is coming into existence in Poland, and *Kurier Poranny* writes about it that, in spite of many imperfections which it contains, yet "it is a positive stage in the development of the social situation, and as such ought to enter not only into bureaucratic practice but into social consciousness in order to become a binding cement on which to build up new practical aims and to gain new practical acquisitions, and further positive stages on road to coordinating all social forces for the common good, safety and freedom".

Robotnik, writing of Communism in Poland, finds that Communistic influences are much weakened and its attractive power in Poland is diminishing quickly. "But if Communism is weak, if it is withdrawing ideologically and tactically to a position of independence, democracy, cooperation with democratic parties etc. may it create conditions for cooperation with the P.P.S.?—somebody may ask. But there exist three chief differences: 1) the dependence of the Polish communist party on the policy of the Soviet Union 2) the principle of "leadership" in the Commintern and 3) the different conceptions of dictatorship".

Oeuvre writes "the Soviet government reproaches France that she does not consider the French-Soviet pact as the axis of European peace and the fight with Fascism. In view of this Soviet political circles are asking themselves if this pact in general answers to the interests of Russia". The writer concludes that Moscow is not threatening France by a rapprochement to Berlin, but desires that French foreign policy should speak to Europe in a more decided language.

La Dépêche brings an account of the war in Spain conducted among the Basques. The correspondent writes: "We are attacked by an army of 80.000 people, three hundred cannon and 120 aeroplanes. Their operations are conducted by a general staff residing at Deva. The staff is almost entirely German. There are only two or three Italian generals. The aerodromes in Victoria, Recafo and San Sebastian are filled by hundreds of German mechanics and pilots". The writer then enumerates the enemy's forces and also those of the Basques: He says the latter have a large store of machine guns and excellent shore artillery which is able to defend against attack from the sea within a radius of 25 km. Also Bilbao possesses excellent natural defences. "The Basque soldiers will fight to the last breath. If the enemy is victorious, which we consider to be impossible, he will post his flags on mountains of ashes, ruins and corpses. Around Bilbao the fate of the war is deciding. The Basque will not surrender Euskadi and will resuscitate in all the splendour of its heroic spirit and its thousand years' culture.

Kurier Warszawski draws a comparison between the conflict of the Vatican with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the disputes between the Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV ending in Canossa, as also the famous Kulturkampf against the Catholic Church carried on by Bismarck. "Will Adolf Hitler and Ludendorff win a war which proved overpowering for the very popular and eminently talented representatives of the power of imperial Germany? And moreover present day German aims are different to those of the past; they reach farther and deeper. Bismark carried on war rather with Catholic political power. The third Reich is proceeding against Christianity itself. But not having to deal with such inert masses, as faced Lenin, will it not find in a Christian nation a far greater resistance and a more effectual one than was the Russian resistance?"

Kurier Poranny is warm in its praise of the proposed plan of increasing the waterways network in Poland showing the colossal profits that would accrue therefrom. It writes that the question of water transport in Poland has become actual owing to the insistence of the Minister of Communication, Mr. Ulrych. "If this plan is realized the services rendered by this Minister to the national economy will not be less than those performed by the initiators of the Gdynia port and of our trade on the sea. We must wish Minister Ulrych that his initiative should find the widest possible support, and the programme of building waterways in Poland should be realized quickly and extensively".

K. M.

The late Professor Wacław Tokarz

Polish science has suffered a loss in the death of Wacław Tokarz, one of the most eminent Polish contemporary historians, professor of the Józef Piłsudski University in Warsaw, a member of the Polish Academy of Science (Polska Akademia Umiejętności) and of the Warsaw Scholastic Society (Warszawskie Towarzystwo Naukowe), and the President of the Historical Society of Warsaw, who died on May the 3rd.

Wacław Tokarz was born in Częstochowa on 7th July, 1873. He was educated in his natal city; afterwards he continued his studies at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, under the best Polish scholars of history at that time. Beginning from his youth he was especially interested with the epoch before and after the loss of Poland's independence. His first scientific work, therefore, was a study, entitled *The Last Years of Hugo Kołłątaj (Ostatnie Lata Hugona Kołłątaja)*, a portrayal of one of the most interesting Polish figures of the time of the May Constitution, on the background of the contemporary historical events.

A sojourn in Paris influenced Tokarz with the French historical school; and deepened his art of writing and of historical research. A year after becoming Professor of Universal History, (1909) he published, in 1910, his best pre-war work "*Warsaw in the Spring of 1794*" (*Warszawa przed wybuchem powstania 17 kwietnia 1794*), a study of an enthusiastic, but always impartial scholar and historical investigator. At that time also (the spring of 1910) at the Krakow Historical Seminary, Tokarz began his work: a political and scientific collaboration with the future Marshal of Poland, Józef Piłsudski. In 1914 Tokarz became a member of the *Legion* and took an active part in the war, attaining finally the grade of Colonel.

During 1912-1927 he was the President of the Military Institute of Sciences and Publications (Wojskowy Instytut Naukowo-Wydawniczy), and finally a Professor of Warsaw University, where he remained until his death.

Tokarz, interested in many historical epochs and kinds, in the last years of his life became above all the historian of Warsaw, a city to him always dear and heroic. As he was always a scholar of the times of Polish loss of independence, *i. e.* of times of the Insurrections, he found in Warsaw the best material for his studies and works.

Among the historical studies of Tokarz we must mention: "*The last years of Hugo Kołłątaj*, "*Galicja in the beginning of Josephinian era*" (*Galicja w początkach ery Józefińskiej*), "*Warsaw in Spring of 1794*", "*The Army of Polish Kingdom 1815-1830*" (*Armia królestwa Polskiego 1815-1830*), "*The Conspiracy of Wysocki and the November Night*" (*Sprzysiężenie Wysockiego i Noc listopadowa*), "*Polish-Russian War 1830-1831*" (*Wojna Polsko Rosyjska 1830-i 1831*) and "*The Kościuszko Insurrection*" (*Insurekcja Kościuszkowska*).

These works of the late historian will remain in Polish scientific literature, as documents of the deepest study and understanding, and will secure for the name of Tokarz a well-merited position among Polish historians and scholars. *J. M.*

Podhale and its Music

II

Podhale melodies have a separate place in Polish folk-music. Essential differences of subject, form and character are to be found in them when compared with melodies from other parts of Poland.

That Podhale had kept its particular features in music arose from several causes. One of them was its complete isolation from the rest of the country. At the same time, living in a borderland, in close proximity of other peoples, it was subject to divers influences, which can be traced clearly in its building technique, decorative art and music.

Another indisputable reason was the utterly different life led by the mountain-folk, as also the landscape of Podhale: valleys closed by mountains, covered with forests, the rugged peaks of the Tatras rising majestically above them—all this caught the attention of the native and influenced his art.

The clear and vivid artistic sense of the mountaineer — so visible in his architecture and decorative art — appears also in the form of the Podhale music. The folk songs and melodies breathe a wildness, a vigorous freshness and force. We find reflected in them as in a mirror the granite crags, leaping torrents and green glades — the whole Tatra world with which they are indissolubly bound.

Contrary to the folk-melodies of the Polish plains,—which are generally full of sentiment and composed on a large theme—those of Podhale are short and compact.

Every part of the life of the mountaineer, ancient or modern, is reflected in these songs, which form with it an organic whole. There are many varieties and they may be roughly divided into: outlaw songs, pastorals, dances, love songs, songs for various ceremonies, military songs etc.

Besides the words strictly bound with the song, there are many added quite independently, often according to the circumstances. The "górale" (mountaineers—"gó" pronounced as in "good") sing their melodies, often making individual changes in them. They sing solo or in two or three voices. They begin singing in unison. Then the second voice passes to the third inferior, the third to the fifth. The final tone is again in unison.

In the Podhale melodies we find the major tones passing to the minor ones; which change is not to be found in the folk-songs of other parts of Poland.

Here we must point out, that these songs do not belong exactly to our diatonic scale. Their proper place is in the scales of the church of ancient Greece and principally in that of Lydia. This scale exists still in the folk-music of other parts of Poland, but is much rarer.

As regards the construction of the form, one often meets periods of five bars, a thing very rare in popular songs. There are also other constructions of three or four bars. The usual rhythm is double or triple time. It often occurs that the melodies played in double time are executed in songs of triple measure. Accordingly they are conducted in a free manner, taking no account of the exactness of the rhythm, and have a typical stop on the last tone of the period. Following this tone, the mountaineers like to make a glissando in the lower part in quadruple time, which is rarely found in the peasant songs of the rest of Poland.

The musical instruments in use nowadays in Podhale are the bagpipe, the violin and the double-bass, peculiar to the mountaineers.

In olden times, the bagpipe was in constant use in Podhale. In every hamlet there was a piper. When starting on their expeditions, the outlaws were always accompanied by one. Unfortunately, at present, the bagpipe is more and more discarded and there are but few pipers left. Most of the melodies played on the bagpipe are a transposition of the songs with the steady accompaniment of the second violin and the bass, or a primitive motive played by the ensemble. The melodies of the bagpipe, limited by the small number of its tones, are poor and crippled by reason of the want of combinations of tones.

The instrumental ensemble consists generally of two violins and of a small double - bass, resembling a violoncello. Sometimes, though rarely, a more important ensemble may be met: a first violin, two second violins, and either a small or large double-bass.

(*To be continued*)

PLAYS AND MUSIC

Little Kitty and Big Politics.

MARIA MALICKA THEATRE

The *Maria Malicka Theatre* presents *Little Kitty and Big Politics* (*Mała Kitty i Wielka Polityka*) a new vehicle for *Maria Malicka* and a promising comedy by a new Polish comedy writer *Mr. Jerzy Donat.*

Little Kitty combines the witticism and humour of normal life mixed with a delicate parody of international political events. The heroine is an ably created version of Cinderella, this time a manicurist, Kitty, whose personal tribulations are amusingly connected with world political events, and especially those of England. *Donat* has shown that a little event can change the currents of high policy, as little Kitty is an involuntary cause of English political and commercial successes. Thanks to her, love and politics both are triumphant in the comedy.

After this interesting debut, the Polish stage may expect from *Jerzy Donat* many successful comedies. His play should be doubly successful as not only it is good and amusing but the rôle of Kitty is an unusual opportunity for *Maria Malicka* to show all her qualities i. e. those sides of her artistic individuality which have made of her one of the beloved favourites of the Warsaw theatre. The Little Kitty of *Malicka* is quite delightful.

The remaining parts are only a background for the history of the little manicurist. They are all correctly performed. The English Minister of Foreign Affairs is well interpreted by *Włodzimierz Ziembiński*, although he sometimes seems too attached to his hat.

The partner and the future happy husband of Kitty, an unsuccessful reporter and journalist, is played by *Wojciech Wojtecki. Pelagia Kelewicz-Ziembińska* and *Marcin Bay-Rydzewski* are a couple of international businessmen, of the remaining actors *Zygmund Biesiadecki* and *Helena Swięcka* deserve mention.

The stage direction of *Zbyszko Sawan* has given a good tone to the whole play and with some cutting the style of the performance will gain in humour and expression.

The decorations by *Stanisław Kurman* are good. *Arno*

The Sun in Cyrulik (Słońce w Cyruliku)

TEATR CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI

The present show at the *Cyrulik Warszawski* is unworthy of either Mr. Frederick Jaroszy, as producer or Miss Ordonówna as star. The revue lacks wit, humour and artistic interpretation. With the exception of Miss Zofia Terné, the remaining artists are feeble. The greatest disappointment, however, was Miss Ordonówna, famous and popular Polish cabaret-singer and diseuse, who now over-plays each song in vocal interpretation and gesture, sometimes giving an impression of parody of her excellent style of some years ago.

Arno

The Cherry Orchard

TEATR POLSKI

A play, whether classical or modern, should possess the power of awakening in the public sincere feelings of emotion and sympathy for its heroes. But if the audience remains insensible, and the tradiitons on the stage are not understood by the public — that is a sign, that the play is only a document of the past, which cannot make an impression on the modern theatre-goer, who admits its values as a literary masterpiece, but is no more interested in its conflicts.

Among such dramas must be counted to day the famous play by Anthony Tchekhov, *The Cherry Orchard*, which represents the time at the end of the past century in Russia, and at the epoch of its creation was a tremendous moment in the history of Russian literature. The heavy atmosphere of The Cherry Orchard is full of hopelessness and sorrow. Again, the problems of the play are so far removed from the modern life, that they do not cause any sympathy for Tchekhov's heroes whom we see with a rather satirical eye, especially, as the heroine, Madame Luba Ranievskaja, returns to her family only when her lover in Paris has robbed her. After six years in Paris, she finds her estate with the famous cherry orchard near financial ruin. There is one way: to sub divide a part of the estate, including the cherry orchard and to lease it for summer residents. But the sentimental and "noble" nature of Ranievskaja does not permit her to make such a step, as it would be a sin against her family tradition and the estate is sold, Ranievskaja leaves the country, and her farewell has a tone of deep tragedy. But the modern theatre-goer does not forget, that Ranievskaja returns to Paris, and with her amorous nature will in new loves and romances find oblivion.

The production of *The Cherry Orchard* at the *Teatr Polski* rather shows the feeble sides of the play, and over-shadows its values, by the falseness of the production by *Zbigniew Ziembiński.* This very talented young stage-producer seems to be well linked with Russian literature and life. The false tone given by him impressed also the artists, who not always penetrated the psychology of the typical Russian characters.

A creation of the highest artistic culture was given by *Maria Przybytko-Potocka.* The great Polish actress by the deep sincerity of her playing has given even to-day colours of life to Madame Ranievskaja's tragedy.

A profound and well-understood characterization of a Russian girl's soul is created by *Irena Borowska*, the best interpreter of Tchekhov's style in the performance. The remaining artists, on the contrary, not always corresponded with their rôles and there were many misunderstandings between their playing and Tchekhov's wishes. When we admit that among the cast were such great names, as *Kazimierz Junosza-Stępowski, Jan Kurnakowicz, Bogusław Samborski, Ludwik Fritsche*, as also such talents as *Jerzy Roland, Jadwiga Kuryłukówna, Jacek Woszczerowicz, Maria Żabczyńska, Jerzy Chodecki, Stanisława Stępniówna* and others it is impossible to imagine that their playing was uninteresting.

The settings of *Stanisław Sliwiński* were untrue to the very characteristic traits of Russia and its customs.

Arno

SPORTS

Golf.

Katowice Golf Club is coming to Warsaw on 15th of May to play a match against the County Club on the links at Powsin.

It is hoped an exhibition match will be played by the professionals of each Club on Sunday morning. After lunch on Sunday the foursomes will be played off, while Monday morning will see the conclusion of the match.

Polish boxing team in European Contests.

The Polish team won the Cup of the Nations and the title of Champion of Europe in the amateur boxing championships held in Milano. The Polish teams scored 25 points, the Italian 21, the German and the Hungarian 17 each.

Polus (feather weight) beat the Italian Cortonesi, winning the title of Champion of Europe. Chmielewski (middle weight) won his title by beating Dekkers (Holland).

Polus and Chmielewski have been included in the boxing team of Europe, which is sailing from Cherbourg to the United States. *(ATE)*

Szymanowski Concert at the Philharmonic.

The symphony concert of May 7th was entirely devoted to works of *Karol Szymanowski.* The Third Symphony, a composition full of the subtlest poetry and mysticism was performed under the direction of *Kazimierz Wiłkomirski*, the solo for tenor being sung by Mr. *Edward Wajois.* This was followed by two songs with orchestral accompaniment "Zulejka" and "the Grave of Hafis", of which an Indian musician said that no composer had entered so deeply into the oriental spirit as *Szymanowski.* These extremely difficult vocal compositions were sung by *Aniela Szlemińska*, who afterwards gave three "Kurpie" songs with pianoforte accompaniment. *Mme Eugenia Umińska* played with much understanding and excellent technique the Second Violin concerto and Myths for Violin and Piano, proving herself to be a gifted interpreter of Szymanowski's music, seconded by the able accompaniment of *Mr. Lefeld.* *K. M.*

SOCIAL EVENTS

Coronation celebrations in Warsaw.

The English Colony in Poland celebrated the Coronation by a Church Service in the morning, and a reception given at the Embassy by Sir Howard and Lady Kennard in the afternoon.

On the 13th there was a ball at the Officers Yacht Club at which practically the whole Colony attended and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Reception for the Polish Ambassador in the U.S.A.

Count George Potocki, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, has come to Poland for a short visit and the Polish American Chamber of Commerce and the Polish American Society are giving a joint banquet to him at the Europe Hotel on Thursday next, 20th of May.

Immediately after the banquet Count Potocki is leaving for the United States.

Polish Section in the Field Museum at Chicago.

In connection with the visit to Poland of Mr. Anthony Mazura, a Pole who has resided for 35 years in the United States and who initiated the opening of the Polish Section of Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago, there was held a meeting at the Polish-American Society during which a committee was elected composed of Mr. S. Lesniowski, Director of the Industrial and Agricultural Museum at Warsaw and Mr. Ber, of the Technical and Industrial Museum at Warsaw, which will prepare for exhibition in Chicago a suitable display covering Polish zoology, botany, geology, and archeology.

As a nucleus of the Polish secton there have already been sent some specimens of Polish birds, including a pair of storks with a typical nest on the thatched roof of a Polish peasant hut.

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THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Cpt. Brassbound's Conversion" (Shaw)
POLSKI. "The Cherry Orchard"
"Summer in Nohant"
Shortly "Caesar and a man (Nowaczyński)
NOWY. "A Free Woman"
MAŁY. "Freud's Theory of Dreams".
LETNI. "Adam and Ewa"
MALICKIEJ. "Little Kitty and Big Politics"
ATENEUM. Closed.
KAMERALNY. "Marriage".
REDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
Saturday. "La Juive"
Sunday. "Faust" and "Valpurgis Night"
Monday. Closed.
Tuesday. Totti dal Monte and Luigi Montesanto from "La Scala" in "Traviata"
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. "Orpheus in Hades"
Saturday. Totti dal Monte and Luigi Montesanto in "Rigoletto"

FILHARMONIA
Sunday. Matinée Concert.
Friday. Symphonic Concert. Conductor M. Mierzejewski.

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — Ordonówna in "Słońce".
TEATR 8.15. "Victoria and her hussar".
TEATR WIELKA REWIA. "The double life of Miss Lena"
TEATR NARODOWY. Sunday matinée: A special Show of Taejanna Wysocka Ballet before its appearances at the Exhibition in Paris

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. Sculpture Salon.
ZACHETA. "Woman in Art"
NATIONAL MUSEUM "Old Warsaw".

CINEMAS

**APOLLO Joe Brown in "Sporting Troubles. American.
**ATLANTIC "Pan Redaktor szaleje" Polish.
****BAŁTYK Greta Garbo in "Dame aux Camelias". American.
*CAPITOL "Lord of the underseas" American.
**CASINO Żelichowska in "Ty co w Ostrej świecisz Bramie". Polish.
**COLOSSEUM. K. v. Nagy in "Road to Rio". German.
***EUROPA "Ex Mrs. Bradford" with Jean Arthur, William Powell. American
FILHARMONIA. "Blood and Iron" German.
**HOLLYWOOD "To Freedom" German.
IMPERIAL "Shadows of the Past". American.
PAN "Dorozkarz No. 13", Polish.
****RIALTO Powell and Loy in "Return of the Thin Man". American.
ROMA "Dancing Pirate". French.
**STYLOWY Darrieux in "Women's Club". French.
****STUDIO "La Kermesse heroique" French.
***ŚWIATOWID Dietrich in "Morocco". American.

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****An outstanding feature. ***Very good.
** Good. *Average entertainment.

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101937	SAPOZNIK Chana	36	D	16.8.37	Szkolna 4, Bialystok
	Mosze	6			
101938	RAJCHENBUCH Gitla	26	D	16.8.37	Warsaw, Muranowska 44
101939	FINKELSZTEJN Raszka	60	D	16.8.37	Ostrolenka,
101940	HABER Tsivia	71	D	16.8.37	Zabistow, near Kolomea
101944	TREDLER Szprinca	36	D	16.8.37	37/23 Nizka, Warsaw
101945	HOFMAN Blima	29	D	16.8.37	Izbica, Pow. Krasnystaw
	" Szloma	5			
	" Abram	3			
101946	ROSENWASSER Sara	51	D	16.8.37	Jaroslaw
	" Zachrena	14			
101947	GRYWACZ Abram	16	D	16.8.37	Mila 20 Nowolipki Warsaw
101949	DINZON Chana	45	D	16.8.37	Wilno, Strashuna 10
102618	BLASS Salomon	55	D	7.8.37	Malwska 33, Rypin
	" Cyrka	54			
102622	PIEKARZ Chuma	52	D	10.8.37	Ul. Kanalowa 18, Lukow
102627	KRUCEL Alter	68	D	13.8.37	Pruzana
	" Rajzla	62			
102628	GRINZEIG Chawa	62	D	13.8.37	Panska 20, Warsaw
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102632	SHIF Ester	75	D	13.8.37	Radziwillow, Pilsudski 29
103387	SZEJNMAN Leja	58	D	11.8.37	Kosciuszki 82, Suwalki
103396	LICHT Lejb	64	A/1	10.8.37	Drohobycz, ul. Bartonniej No. 7.
	" Fryda	58			
	" Feliclja	24			
	" Lazar	16			
103397	SALAMONOWICZ Willi	15	B/3	12.8.37	Katowice, Wandy 3
103398	REINDORF Szoszana	2m	D	13.8.37	Kilinskiego 47
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